

Christian S. Overholt Store and House
Frick Avenue
West Overton
Westmoreland County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-5656

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PHOTOGRAPHS
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Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
CHRISTIAN S. OVERHOLT STORE AND HOUSE

HABS No. PA-5656

Location: On Frick Avenue (Formerly Overholt Street) West Overton, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. West side of the street, just north of the Henry S. Overholt House (HABS No. PA-5655), 200 yards north of the intersection of Township Road 751.

UTM Connellsville Quad 17/622240/4441538

Present owner: West Overton Museums

Present Occupant: Vacant; awaiting interpretation and restoration

Significance: This former residence and store is one of the larger structures built by the Overholts and marks the family's transition from wealthy farmers to managers of an industrial hamlet. The building combined a substantial and visible general store, having considerable social and public accoutrements, with a private dwelling.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Before 1854. Although the exact date of construction is not certain, it was before May 29, 1854, on which date Abraham Overholt, the founder of the distilling business at West Overton, deeded a 24-acre segment of his original farm to his younger son, Christian S. Overholt. This deed states that the property "includ[es] the lot in Overton on which is erected the large brick store and dwelling house & other valuable improvements."¹ On the same date Abraham conveyed to Christian a 252-acre farm just to the northwest of the village, and also transferred a one-half interest in the remaining portion of the original farm and growing distillery complex to his older son, Henry S. Overholt.² This building, marked as "store" and "C. S. Overholt," appeared on the 1857 atlas.
2. Original and subsequent owners: the following is a partial list of the owners of the land on which the building was built, tax parcel # 47-14-5-2. Reference is to the Recorder of Deeds, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

¹Deed Book 36, page 587, Westmoreland County Courthouse.

²Deed Book 36, page 855, recorded May 29, 1854. Deed Book 36, page 584, recorded May 29, 1854.

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- 1854 Deed May 29, 1854, Book 36, page 587
Abraham Overholt and his wife, Maria [Stauffer]
to
Christian S. Overholt [their son]
- 1865 March 30, 1865, Book 53, page 510
Christian S. Overholt
to
Jacob O. Tinstman [his nephew-in-law]
- 1879 Deed January 22, 1879, Book 105, page 442
Jacob O. Tinstman, by Marshall John Hall
to
First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant
Judgment against Tinstman for \$9,510.02 plus \$200.00 expenses. Writ
issued March 3, 1880, by Levari Facias. Property sold at vendue to bank
for highest bid, \$9,200.00
- 1882 Deed January 4, 1882, Book 114, page 122
First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant
to
Albert M. Galley [from Tyrone Twp., Fayette Co.]
- 1890 Sheriff's sale February 10, 1890
Property reverted to the bank
- 1890 Deed June 23, 1890, Book 197, page 47
First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant
to
Abraham C. Overholt, et al.
- 1929 Deed October 31, 1929, Book 902, page 288
Gertrude Overholt, et al.
to
Charles Harman and Hugh Farrell
- 1947 Deed July 1, 1947, Book 1316, page 49.
Charles Harmon
to
Elizabeth Eckman
- 1963 Deed February 7, 1963, Book 1852, page 867
Elizabeth Eckman
to
Inez Elizabeth Eckman

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1989 Deed March 15, 1989, Book 2533, page 425

Inez Elizabeth Eckman

to

Westmoreland-Fayette County Historical Society, the present owners, who have changed their name to West Overton Museums.

3. Original plans: There are no known architect's plans or records of builders, but it is possible that those who constructed the main mill about five years later were also involved in this building. They are known to have continued building other structures for the Overholts, through at least 1862. They are listed on the mill datestone as: D. P. Patterson, millwright [not likely to have been involved in house-building]; M. Miller, Senr., carpenter; and Dillon and Gilbert, bricklayers.
4. Additions and alterations: The exterior of this building has suffered relatively few major alterations, including only the closing in of the store display windows, the closing in of the second-floor balcony door, identical to the main door below, and the replacement of the rear porch. The interior has been altered in only three respects: the store selling space has been subdivided into four small rooms for an apartment, with drop ceilings, a chimney firestack and an additional stair inserted; a small room was partitioned for a bath in the second-floor rear north room, formerly a family bedroom; and a room in the front of the second-floor stairhall has lately been partitioned.

- B. Historical Context: The house was built, probably under the direction of Abraham Overholt, the founder of the distilling business in West Overton, for his youngest son, Christian. The 1850 census indicated he was 25 years old and still living at home that time; the tax records indicated that he had graduated from working on the family farm (in 1848-9 he was called "farmer") to working at the family distillery (in 1850-1 he was called "distiller"). After a moment of dissembling to the tax recorder (he was called "farmer" again in 1852), he was designated "merchant" in 1853. (Farmers were taxed much less for their livelihoods than were distillers or merchants.) After several years as merchant, he was again called "farmer" in 1861 and 1862, and then sold out to his nephew-in-law, Jacob O. Tinstman, eleven years after receiving his original patrimony. Jacob Tinstman had also been working in the family business, called "stiller" or "distiller" since his first mention in the tax lists in 1858. Karl Frick Overholt recorded in the family diary that Tinstman ran the store at first, after which Benjamin Franklin Overholt (Henry S. Overholt's son) and Aaron S. R. Overholt (a cousin, son of Rev. John D. Overholt) ran it. It is evident that Jacob took little interest in the operation of the store, for he continued to be called "distiller" until 1870, when he reverted (consistently) to "farmer". Clerking duties at the store were farmed out to others, including the young Henry Clay Frick, Jacob's son Abraham, and a James A. Powers, who boarded with Jacob O. Tinstman. Further examination of the store ledgers will surely reveal the names of others.

In any event, Jacob Tinstman's tenure at the store ended unfortunately, for on January 22, 1879, the property was sold at sheriff's sale to the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant.

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Tinstman himself apparently stayed in the building, for he was still listed there in the 1880 census; the building was finally sold by the bank on January 4, 1882. The buyer was Albert M. Galley, from Tyrone Township, Fayette Co. He moved to the property and ran it for another eight years (he was called "merchant" the whole time), but he too ran aground and the bank repossessed the building in 1890. Within a month it was sold back to the family business, which by this time was under A. C. Overholt.

It was during the 1880s that the social complexion of the village changed, principally as a result of the rise of the coke works, established in 1874. The "large brick Block" or "tenement," which had been built shortly before it was depicted in the Atlas of 1876, was apparently full of native Pennsylvania coal miners or coke workers, plus a contingent of six Swedish immigrant laborers (also coal miners), by the 1880 census. The families nearby (including native-born Rosensteels and Banghouses) were also coal miners and coke workers, except for two farmers, Peter Cruse, the "miller at O Mills," and John R. Lewis, a "car inspector [at the coke works?]," whose family shared the house next door to the C. S. Overholt store and house with Cruse and J. Stauff (one of the farmers). To accommodate these workers other company houses were added during the 1880s including double and single houses in both brick and frame; when the coke works and the distilling business split in 1907 these houses were taxed thenceforth under A. C. Overholt Company name. It is therefore logical to assume (and consistent with the physical evidence) that A. C. Overholt abandoned the store as a business (it having twice already failed) and divided the space of the store into an apartment for his burgeoning population of coal miners when he bought it in 1890.

For more information on West Overton, see HABS No. PA-5654.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: As the second major house of the "managerial" generation of Overholts, the Christian S. Overholt House and Store asserts itself in the identically crisp vocabulary of the Greek Revival vernacular that his older brother Henry's house uses next door (see HABS No. PA-5655). The dwelling sections of the house are large; if one counts the room to the rear of the store traditionally used as "office" (but here ample enough--three rooms, actually--to have been mudroom and dwelling as well), then they are every bit as large as Henry's house. They are adorned with the same severely classical entry door surrounds--in Christian's case two of them on the front facade, for his balcony was entered from a door with sidelights matching the main entrance to the stair hall below. The same elegant trim, a broad architrave with a wide flattened cyma hackband, is used throughout the house, upstairs with the shouldered architrave as at Henry's. And it is known that Christian spent lavishly on his decor, spending \$77.00 on curtains and draperies, at a time when \$50.00 was a year of the most expensive rent in the

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village, or \$0.10 the cost of a hearty meal.³

But Christian also incorporated a large public space in his house: the store. Although he (or rather, they: the family) clearly intended this venture to be profitable, it is also clear from the architectural evidence that they meant it to be a substantial social space as well. The most conspicuous evidence of this attitude is in the front steps. They are much wider than is necessary for access for either the store itself, or the house, or even both; in fact, they extend 27'-3" across the front of the house (connecting the two doors), and extend 3'-9" beyond the door to the store itself. The resulting steps, almost worthy of Odessa, are finely tooled and serve as the major gathering, viewing, reviewing and otherwise traditionally convivial space of the village.

The interior of the store was similarly considered as a social space from the start as well. It was outfitted with a fine crown molding surrounding the open sales room, on the box above the shelves. This "box cornice" contains a niche, centered at the rear, which has a low segmental arch over it (another much wider such arch frames the side door to the house). There is a stovepipe hole centered in the niche, which thus serves no other purpose than to frame the pipe, as it extends from a heating stove in the middle of the room. This stove thus required a separate stack of its own, not joined with any other flues in the house. While it may seem commonplace to have a heat stove in a store, it takes on significance if we remember that this was not always the case. It is not the goods which need heating, but the people, and people's attitudes (about necessary heat, for instance) change with time. In fact, it is not even the storekeeper who needs heating, for he can stay in his office at the rear (which is traditionally heated), and look through his glazed door or window (such as is present here), only coming out to the sales room for short stints when making a sale. Indeed, in the eighteenth and well into the nineteenth centuries, the sales room was not heated, or even given a very fine finish; the rear office was the only space either plastered, insulated, or heated.⁴ Thus the architecturally designed presence of a stove for the center of the C. S. Overholt General Store, while not necessarily innovative, does represent a conscious incorporation of social purposes into the building.

2. Condition of the fabric: The fabric is sound, though drainage problems are acute.⁵ The chimneys have all been replaced above the roof line.

³July 3, 1862 entry, A. & H. S. Overholt Co. ledger.

⁴Donna C. Hole, "Stores" report of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Department of Architectural Research, ca. 1980.

⁵Draft Architectural Conservation Survey, by Wank Adams Slavin Associates, West Overton Museums Archives.

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B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-and-a-half-story structure is roughly L-shaped in configuration, with a front facade of 56'-4", and a long southwest side (store room plus office ell to rear) of 58'-5". The northeast gable end is 28'-8", and the rear 28'-5".
2. Foundations: The foundations of the primary facades and rear of the ell are laid in roughly dressed sandstone courses ranging from 7 1/2" to 8 1/2" high. The lintels, top course of the foundation and the steps are finely groove-tooled. The foundations of the uphill side gable and the inside of the ell (under the back porch) are rubble field stone.
3. Wall construction: The exterior walls are 1'-1 1/2" thick, made of a machine-molded red brick. Like the workers' houses, but unlike the Henry S. Overholt house, the Christian S. Overholt store and house is laid in Flemish bond on the primary facades, that is, to the street and downhill to the distillery and mansion. The rear and uphill sides are laid in six-course American bond. On the downhill facade the first-floor lintels (tooled sandstone) are topped by a course of rowlocks.
4. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls and major interior partition walls are load-bearing brick; the interior partitions are approximately 10" thick. Joists of first floor are 2 1/4" x 11", sash-sawn, the summer beam (running perpendicular to the street) is hewn and supported near the center of its length by a chamfered post. The roof frame is common rafters with ridge pole; they are sash-sawn, 2 3/4" x 3 3/4", tapering to 5 1/2". The "dragon beam" (at the joining of the ell and front pitch roofs) is 5" x 3 3/4", hewn. The false plate is 1" thick, studs in the stair well are sash-sawn, 2 1/4" x 4".
5. Porches: There was no front porch, but a cast-iron balcony 13'-3" in length graces the second-floor front. A rear porch encircled the inner sides of the ell and rear wall of the house: rafter pockets remain in the masonry for it but the present low structure was constructed in about 1964 by the Albright family.
6. Chimneys: There are six chimneys, all of which have been rebuilt above the roof line. The two northeast gable chimneys each have two flues, for fireplaces in each of the dwelling floors. The stack on the front ridge has one flue, coming from the large parlor on the second floor (this stack does not go lower than the second floor). The medial chimney on the ell ridge also has a single flue, coming from the stove in the sales room of the store; the number of flues of the rear gable chimney is undetermined, but the size suggests that there are at least three flues, coming from a known fireplace in the first-floor dwelling room, and probable stove flues in the upper ell rooms (evidence is obscured). A large stack with four flues was inserted circa 1890, when the store was broken up into small rooms for an apartment. These flues served fireplaces in the (new) front and back rooms of the first-floor apartment, and stove flues on the second floor. This stack intrudes into

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the space of the large second-floor parlors, partly blocking the sliding doors which join them.

7. **Openings:** The fenestration (together with the half-hipped roof structure) shows the dual nature of the house and store most clearly. The single-sided hip to the southwest emphasizes the different nature of that end of the building (the store) as does the broken rhythm of the openings. This fenestration consists of an elongated "Georgian" facade, with a storefront inserted into the south half of the first floor. To accommodate this extra-large room, the center door and second-floor balcony are shifted a bit to the north, and the spacing of the second-floor south windows are stretched wider than the north ones.

The store facade is rendered distinct from the dwelling in several ways, most importantly by the traditional window-door-window commercial composition being inserted arhythmically into the domestic one. The windows themselves were undoubtedly huge, for the display of goods, and the doors double, equally oversize. A 1911 photograph shows that there was an awning by that time. Furthermore, this commercial facade was treated virtually as a detachable unit, being recessed into the dwelling facade by several inches and framed by its own set of pilasters. Lastly, it (or rather the space below the windows) is constructed of frame, underneath a series of large stone lintels, themselves supported by two brick piers flanking the door.

This commercial facade was altered, probably in 1890 when the A. C. Overholt Company repurchased the property from the bank. At this time the large display windows of the store were removed, and domestic-scale windows (six-over-six-light sash) were installed. The compensating spaces were filled with frame, covered with novelty siding. At an even later date, possibly as late as the mid-1960s, when the Albrights made a number of alterations to the building, the commercial facade was altered again, removing the double doors and framing in a hollow-veneer domestic door; the whole, including the brick piers and the original panels below the display windows, was covered with asphalt "brick" siding.

The south elevation (long side of the ell) shows five openings, uneven in rhythm. The hinder three windows are somewhat closer together than the front two, indicating the smaller size of the rear room compared to the large front sales room. The 1876 Atlas view does not depict the side front window (and indeed, stores were often built without side windows, in order to maximize the shelf space), but there is no physical evidence that the present window is a later addition. The basement has two doors to it on the side, for storage access.

The domestic windows of the house are six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The front doors, to both the first-floor entrance hall and the second-floor balcony, were severely detailed in classic Greek Revival style, with three-pane sidelights and five-pane transoms; they were recessed with panelled jambs.

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8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The one-sided hip to the roof, joining the pitches of the front with side ell, has been mentioned. The roof is presently covered with tin, but a shingle roof is the likely antecedent.
- b. Cornice: Like the other village houses, the cornice is formed of four projecting brick courses. The decoration of this cornice is two courses of diagonally set bricks, the same as the workers' houses, rather than the Henry S. Overholt house. Corner blocks are stepped sandstone, to which the baroquely shaped tin flashing of the downspouts still adheres on the front left facade.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Cellar: There is a full cellar throughout the house, with a slate floor under the north or dwelling section, and a recent matchboard ceiling in the south rooms.
- b. First floor: The contrast between the house and store is evident in the floor plan of the building as well as its facade: the north end constitutes a two-thirds "Georgian" plan, the classic domestic plan with a through passage and stair beside two rooms (each with a fireplace). The hinder of these rooms was outfitted with a service stair and is therefore the most likely candidate for the location of the kitchen. The south "half," to the left of the main stair, constitutes an elaborated version of the traditional plan of a store, attached to the domestic plan. A standard plan for a store would be a long narrow room, often without side windows and unheated in early examples, with a small heated room for an office to the rear. The door to this office is glazed, so that the proprietor can keep an eye on the sales room, without staying in it. In the present version, there is a suite of three rooms to the rear of the store: the door enters the left-hand room (which is larger and contains a stair to basement and second floor, as well as fireplace), and a window into the store is in the smaller right-hand room. To the rear of the windowed room is an even smaller mudroom, containing a door to the rear porch.

The sales room was originally encircled on three sides by shelving. The primary evidence for this is a high box and crown molding (above the highest shelf), which is extant. Wide floor boards at the long sides of the room were originally meant to be hidden and thus show the extra width of the bottom cupboards. The exact pattern of the shelves is still obscured by wallpapers, and the position of the counters, usually U-shaped, is mostly obscured by linoleum.

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The large space of the store sales room has been divided into four small rooms of an apartment, probably when the A. C. Overholt Company repurchased the building after the second collapse of the store business in 1890, when apartments were needed for the many coal and coke workers then in the village. These partitions bisect the space on both axes; they are made of beaded sheathing (1" thick), similar to that of the partitions in the worker's house across the street, but narrower in width, indicating a later date for this remodeling. The front display windows were also closed down to the present domestic-sized six-over-six-light sash, leaving an open space under the smaller windows.⁶ A later stair was added at the back of the sales room (presumably behind the counter), and after the partitions were added for the apartment, yet another basement stair was added in the (new) front room.

- c. Second floor: The plan of the second floor differs from that of the first more than in other buildings in town. In that the second floor is entirely domestic, the large space of the sales room is not reproduced but is given over to a pair of parlors, divided, like those at the Henry S. Overholt house, by enormous sliding doors. The small mudroom at the rear of the first-floor ell is also eliminated on the second floor; otherwise the original floor plans repeat each other. A small bath was inserted into the northeast rear bedroom circa 1965, and a room in front of the second-floor stair hall has also recently been partitioned.
2. Stairs: The main stairs are finished with elongated turned balusters, more elaborate than the straight turned balusters in the Henry S. Overholt house, though the newel post is the same in both houses. At 4'-2", the stairs themselves are 3" wider than in Henry's house. The wall below the stairs is similarly joined in vertical panels.
3. Flooring: The flooring in the store is generally uniform width (4 1/2" tongue and groove oak) except just along the walls, where the floor was not expected to show under the shelf cupboards. The floor boards here are 10 1/4" to 11 1/4". Elsewhere in the house floor boards vary randomly to 6" wide; the attic floor boards vary from 9 3/4" to 1'-0 3/4".
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are plastered throughout the building; the lath is circular-sawn in a very early example. The inserted partition walls of the circa 1890 apartment are made of vertical beaded boards, similar to those in

⁶A fragment of an early advertisement was found under several layers of wallpaper on this surface. It appears to be for a men's grooming product featuring a soldier in a World War I uniform, thus dating it to circa 1917. A slogan reads "HAPPY T____H TO ____T", and a girl holds a placard saying "before taking a [product]" (indicates scruffy figure); "after taking a [product]" (indicates neat figure). The company name is "Wilson & _____", in Middleton, PA and Middletown, OH. This fragment was restored by Jeff Rouse, Managing Director, Westmoreland County Historical Society, Greensburg, PA. It indicates that the interior of the space under the windows was left unpainted until after 1917.

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the worker's bouse, but much narrower (i.e., recent).

5. Decorative features: The most elaborately finished room in the building is the store, where a crown molding of classical profile (cyma recta, fillet, cyma reversa) encircles the whole room (including the front wall, which had no shelves). Window architraves in the sales room are of the standard flattened cyma recta used throughout both houses. The primary domestic spaces are the central stair passage, the north front room, and the double parlors on the second floor (over the salesroom), all of which have shouldered window and door architraves. The front door architrave is a flat piece with raised flat bands on both inner and outer edges; it is set off with plain flat corner blocks. The doors to the service stairs, in both rear office and kitchen, had simple flat beaded architraves.

There are simple Greek Revival-style mantelpieces, here with a flat pilaster, plain frieze, and a cornice shelf, in the northeast front room of the first floor and both second-floor rooms; the mantel is missing in the first-floor northeast rear room (the kitchen with service stair). All rooms have the trenched baseboards found in the Henry S. Overholt house.

6. Heating: There are fireplaces (presumably for coal grates) in all the domestic rooms of the northeast section of the bouse, plus the ell office and perhaps the room above it. The sales room and the principal parlor were heated with stoves (on separate chimney stacks); other second-floor rooms of the ell probably had a stove as well. This system was eventually replaced with two forced hot air furnaces, a "Mongrief" model from the Henry Furnace Co., in Medina, OH, and an octopus type from the Wize Furnace Co. in Akron. There are cast-iron openwork grates in the floor in both second-floor north rooms, and the inner ell room, allowing heat to rise naturally, as well.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The house faces southeast directly onto Overholt Street (now called Frick Avenue).
2. Outbuildings: There are no outbuildings extant, and the 1876 Atlas view does not correspond to either the 1876 or the 1867 Atlas maps, so it is not clear just what outbuildings might formerly have been present. The 1867 and 1876 atlases indicate two outbuildings behind the store. The 1876 atlas view depicts one of them as a three-story brick barn, but it may have more properly belonged to the Henry S. Overholt House next door. The other is a two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed building. There is some discrepancy between the 1876 atlas view and the various maps. The tax records usually do not specify dwelling houses (even the mansion itself), but those for 1868 do mention two houses, presumably the house and something else. Tax records in the 1880s, during Albert Galley's tenure, often mention the "Store House," but those for 1889 clearly specify a "Brick Store Room and Dwelling" and a "Small Frame tenant Hs". Tinstman was also taxed for four

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horses, two cows, two buggies and a carriage in 1868, so it would seem he would have needed a carriage house and/or "shed," such as are depicted for most of the street's houses, as well.

3. Landscaping, enclosures: According to the 1876 Atlas view, both the line of trees and the picket fence (which characterize the "family side" of the street) break directly in front of the store. The trees are replaced by two lengths of hitching posts, for store patrons, and the space immediately in front of the structure is open, for easy access. The sides of this space were also fenced, virtually forming a forecourt, but by the 1913 photograph, a picket fence has also been added down the steps, left of center, separating the dwelling from the commercial enterprise. The 1876 view depicts rail fences surrounding the property, lining the side and rear alleys (i.e., between C. S. Overholt's Store and House and Peter Cruse's, up the hill, and presumably also between C. S. Overholt and H. S. Overholt, down the hill, though that is obscured).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps and Atlases:

Beers, S. N. and D. G. Atlas of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: A. Pomeroy, 1867.
Page 23: map of West Overton

Davis, F. A. New Illustrated Atlas of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1876 with 1971 Supplementary Section. Rimersburg, PA: Pennsylvania Record Press, 1971; originally published by Reading Publishing Company, 1876.
Page 51: map of West Overton. Buildings identical to 1867 map, names different.
Page 53: full-page, perspective view of West Overton. Detailed and informative.
Page 80: map of West Overton, with slightly different buildings than page 51, also railway and coke ovens.

Lake, D. J., and N. S. Ames. Map of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. New York: Wm. J. Barker, 1857.
Includes map of "Overton," with buildings indicated schematically.

B. Photographs:

West Overton Museums Archives has copies of a number of historic photographs on slides, including views of the store and a worker's house taken ca. 1913.

D. Bibliography:

Karl Overholt Diary, West Overton Museums Archives.

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U.S. Census, Population Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Deed books, Westmoreland County Courthouse, Greensburg, PA.

Tax assessment records, Westmoreland County Courthouse, Greensburg, PA.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the West Overton site was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, a division of the National Park Service, in conjunction with America's Industrial Heritage Project and the West Overton Museums. The project was under the direction of Gray Fitzsimons, HAER Historian, and Joseph Balachowski, HABS Architect. Documentation was begun in 1990 by Victoria Fleming (University of Florida), Supervisor; architects Janet Chen (Illinois Institute of Technology), Robert G. Colosimo (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, through ICOMOS), and Richard J. P. Renaud (Lawrence Technological University); and historian Charles Bergengren (University of the Arts, Philadelphia). This historical report was edited in the HABS office by Alison K. Hoagland, HABS senior historian, in 1991-92.